

Exhibit A

# **STEDMAN'S**

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**ILLUSTRATED / THIRD EDITION**

**EDITOR**

**John H. Dirckx, M.D.**

Director, University of Dayton Health Center  
Dayton, Ohio



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*Illustrations:* Neil O. Hardy  
*Additional artwork by* Michael Schenk, Mary Anne Barrett-Dimes,  
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*Graphic assistance by* In-Tandem Design and Hope Jester.

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al cord, extending from the cervico-medul- by junction to the conus medullaris.

carine (hol'ō-brin). *sus* holocrine gland. *pro* + *G. kriknō*, to separate

diastolic (hol'ō-di-ā-stol'ik). Relating to occupying the entire diastolic period.

endemic (hol'ō-en-dem'ik). Endemic in entire population.

enzyme (hol'ō-en'zim). A complete en- zyme, i.e., apoenzyme plus coenzyme, cofactor, metal ion, and/or prosthetic group.

ogram (hol'ō-gram). A three-dimensional image produced by wavefront reconstruction and recorded on a photographic plate. [holo- + *G. grāma*, something written]

gynec (hol'ō-jin'ik). Related to characters manifest only in females. [holo- + *G. gyne*, wo- man]

pros-en-ceph-aly (hol'ō-pros-en-sef'ā-lē). Failure of the forebrain or prosencephalon to divide into hemispheres or lobes; cyclopia occurs in the severest form. It is often accompanied by a deficit in midline facial development. [holo- + *G. pro*, forward, + *enkephalos*, brain]

chiasma (hol'ō-ā-kī-sā-sis). Spina bifida of the entire spinal column. [holo- + *G. achi*, spine, + *schisis*, fissure]

thiobiotic (hol'ō-sis-tol'ik). *syn* panthy-otic.

homocentral (hol'ō-mak'sē-āl). Having all the axes like, as a sphere. [G. *homos*, the same, + *axis*]

homoeo-. The same, alike. *see also* homo- (1). [G. *homoios*, similar]

homoeo-morphous (hol'ō-mō-fōr'fōs). Of similar shape, but not necessarily of the same composition. [homoeo- + *G. morphē*, shape]

homoeo-path (hol'ō-mō-pāth). *syn* homopathist

homoeo-path-ic (hol'ō-mō-pāth'ik). 1. Relating to homoeopathy. *syn* homeotherapeutic (1). 2. Denoting an extremely small dose of a pharmacological agent, such as might be used in homeopathy; more generally, a dose believed to be too small to produce the effect usually expected from that agent. Cf. pharmacologic (2), physiologic (4). [homoeo- + *G. pathos*, disease]

homoeo-pathist (hol'ō-mō-pāth'ist). A medical practitioner of homeopathy. *syn* homeopath.

homoeo-path-ic (hol'ō-mō-pāth'ik). A system of therapy developed by Samuel Hahnemann based on the "law of infinitesimal doses" in *similia similibus curantur* (likes are cured by likes), which holds that a medicinal substance that can evoke certain symptoms in healthy individuals may be effective in the treatment of illnesses having symptoms closely resembling those produced by the substance. [homoeo- + *G. pathos*, suffering]

homoeo-plasia (hol'ō-mō-pla'zē-ā). The formation of new tissue of the same character as that already existing in the part. [homoeo- + *G. plasis*, molding]

homoeo-plastic (hol'ō-mō-pla'stik). Relating to or characterized by homoeoplasia.

homoeo-stasis (hol'ō-mō-stā'sis, -ō'stā-sis). 1. The state of equilibrium (balance between opposing pressures) in the body with respect to various functions and to the chemical compositions of the

fluids and tissues. 2. The processes through which such bodily equilibrating is maintained. [homoeo- + *G. stasis*, a standing]

Bernard-Casman law, the set of mechanisms responsible for the cybernetic adjustment of physiological and biochemical states in postnatal life.

homeostatic (hol'ō-mō-stāt'ik). Relating to homeostasis.

homeo-therapeutic (hol'ō-mō-thēr'ā-pē-tik). 1. *syn* homeopathic (1). 2. Relating to homeotherapy.

homeo-therapy, homeo-therapeutics (hol'ō-mō-thēr'ā-pē, -thēr'ā-pē-tiks). Treatment or prevention of a disease using the principles of homeopathy.

homo-. 1. Combining form meaning the same, alike; opposite of hetero-. *see also* homo-. 2. Chemistry Prefix used to indicate insertion of one more carbon atom in a chain. [G. *homos*, the same]

homobiotin (hol'ō-mō-bī-tin). A compound resembling biotin except for the substitution of an oxygen atom for the sulfur and the presence of an additional  $\text{CH}_2$  group in the side chain; an active biotin antagonist.

homoblastic (hol'ō-mō-bla'stik). Developing from a single type of tissue. [homo- + *G. blastos*, germ]

homocarboxylic (hol'ō-mō-kār'ō-sē-lik). A constituent of the brain formed from L-histidine and  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid.

homocarboxylin (hol'ō-mō-kār'ō-sē-ō-sēs). An inborn error in metabolism in which homocarnosine levels are elevated, particularly in the cerebral spinal fluid.

homocitroline (hol'ō-mō-sīt'ro-līn). An inherited disorder associated with elevated urinary levels of homocitroline.

homocysteine (hol'ō-mō-sēt'ē-ēn). A homolog of cysteine, produced by the demethylation of methionine, and an intermediate in the biosynthesis of L-cysteine from L-methionine via L-cystathione.

homocysteine (hol'ō-mō-sēt'ē-ēn). The disulfide resulting from the rapid oxidation of homocysteine; an analog of cystine.

homocystinuria (hol'ō-mō-sēt'ē-nē-tē-ē-ē). Presence of an excess of homocystine in the plasma, as in homocystinuria.

homocytotropic (hol'ō-mō-sēt'ō-trop'ik). Having an affinity for cells of the same or a closely related species. [homo- + *G. kyros*, cell, + *tropē*, a turning toward]

homogametic (hol'ō-mō-gā-mēt'ik). Producing only one type of gamete with respect to sex chromosomes; in humans and most animals, the female is *h.* *syn* monogametic. [homo- + *G. gamētikos*, communal]

homogamy (hol'ō-mōgā-mē). Similarity of husband and wife in a specific trait. [homo- + *G. gamos*, marriage]

homogeneous (hol'ō-mō-jē-nē-ēs). Of uniform structure or composition throughout. [homo- + *G. genos*, race]

homogenetic (hol'ō-mō-jēnē-tik). Production of